

Pygmy Nuthatches, than by ornithologists; and I am indebted to these little birds for most of my specimens. I took a female at Whipple Barracks, March 21, 1884; an old male was taken from an oak-tree on Pine Creek, in Tonto Basin, March 29, 1886; another captured at Banghart's Station, in Chino Valley, while surrounded by belligerent Plain Titmice, in a cottonwood hedge, on November 5, 1884; and one was killed at Baker's Butte, on the Mogollon Mountains, July 26, 1887. Its pleasant note was heard in the pine-trees overhead nearly every night while I was exploring the San Francisco group of mountains.

(*To be continued.*)

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## ADDENDUM TO 'A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE HUDSON HIGHLANDS, WITH ANNOTATIONS.'\*

BY DR. EDGAR A. MEARNS.

[204. 1.] *Phalacrocorax dilophus* (Sw. and Rich.). DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—An adult specimen taken at Cornwall, on the Hudson, October 10, 1883; others seen on the upper Hudson November 4, 1889. Measurements (No. 2627, Cornwall-on-Hudson, October 10, 1883, E. A. M.): length, 33.60; alar expanse, 53.65; wing, 12.90; tail, 7.80; culmen, 2.30; gape, 3.60; tarsus, 2.40; middle toe and claw, 3.20; middle claw, .47; outer toe and claw, 3.90; outer claw, .38; inner toe and claw, 2.33; inner claw, .47; hallux with its claw, 1.57; claw of hallux, .50 inch. Irides green. Feet and claws jet black. Gular pouch orange.

[52. 1.] *Piranga rubra* (Linn.). SUMMER TANAGER.—I took a female in perfect plumage, at Highland Falls, New York, May 12, 1883. Measurements (No. 2583, E. A. M.): length, 7.00; alar expanse, 11.40; wing, 3.60; tail, 2.80; culmen, .60; gape, .77; tarsus, .74; middle toe and claw, .75; claw alone, .22 inch. Irides hazel. Bill greenish olive. Legs and feet bluish gray; claws brownish.

[52. 2.] *Piranga ludoviciana* (Wils.). LOUISIANA TANAGER.—On December 21, 1881, while standing on a high point beside the Hudson, at Fort Montgomery, New York, I noticed a bird flying strongly from the north. It alighted in a tree top near me, and appeared animated and shy; thinking it was about to fly away, I shot it at once, and it proved to be a young male Louisiana Tanager, in good plumage, and fairly well nourished†. Measurements (No. 2244, E. A. M.): length, 7.45; alar expanse,

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†For its only previous capture east of the Mississippi River, see 'Forest and Stream,' Vol. X, p. 95.

11.35; wing, 3.62; tail, 3.00; culmen, .65; bill from nostril, .48; gape, .75; tarsus, .82; middle toe and claw, .80; middle toe without claw, .58; middle claw, .25 inch. Iris hazel. Bill with maxilla dusky brown, yellowish on edges, mandible yellow. Tarsi and toes bluish lead color. This bird was in the plumage of the female, but careful dissection proved that it was a young male.

[17.1.] *Cistothorus stellaris* (Licht.). SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.— A summer resident; not rare at Cornwall, on the Hudson, where its nests and eggs were taken by Mr. Eltinge Roe, in June, 1882, as recorded in the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol. VIII. p. 179.

79. *Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni* Allen. NELSON'S SPARROW.— The Sharp-tailed Sparrows recorded by me from the Hudson Highlands have recently been referred by Mr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., to this form, although he considers them to be intermediate between subspecies *nelsoni* and *subvirgatus*, approaching a little more closely to *nelsoni*.

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## NOTE ON THE NESTING OF *BUTEO BRACHYURUS* AT ST. MARKS, FLORIDA.

BY C. J. PENNOCK.

EARLY in April, 1889, while on a collecting trip at St. Marks, Florida, I spent several days in the swamps that line the Gulf coast.

April 3, I noticed a small black Hawk fly to a nest in a pine tree about three miles back from the coast. On climbing to the nest I found the tree had formerly been occupied by Herons, there being three old nests besides the one occupied by the Hawk, which also I took for an old Heron's nest. It had evidently been added to recently, and contained two or three fresh twigs of green cypress on the bottom. At this time there were no eggs. I again visited the nest April 8. The old bird was seen near, and this time she showed some concern, flying around us above the tree tops as we approached, and several times uttering a cry somewhat resembling the scream of the Red-shouldered Hawk, but finer and not so prolonged. The nest had received further additions of cypress twigs, but was still empty. My boatman wrote me May 2, stating that after three visits he had shot the bird on the nest